Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
(345/619 |345/638).ccls. and ("media items" and (automatic$ or dynamic$ same cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information)) and display$)	4

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L25

[Refine Search]

[Recall Text] [Clear] [Interrupt]

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, August 08, 2007   <u>Purge Queries</u>   <u>Printable Copy</u>   <u>Create Case</u>

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
L25	345/619,638.ccls. and ("media items" and (automatic$ or dynamic$ same cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information)) and display$)	4	L25
L24	345/619,638.ccls. and ("media items" and (automatic$ or dynamic$ same cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information)))	4	L24
L23	715/500.1,513.ccls. and (("media items" and (automatic$ or dynamic$ same cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) and hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries) and (client$ or server$) with (user$ same profile)) and ("user interface" or (user same interface)))	0	L23
L22	715/500.1,513.ccls. and (("media items" and (automatic$ or dynamic$ same cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries) and (client$ or server$) with (user$ same profile)) and ("user interface" or (user same interface)))	0	L22

L21	345/619,638.ccls. and (("media items" and (automatic$ or dynamic$ same cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries) and (client$ or server$) with (user$ same profile)) and ("user interface" or (user same interface))and (describ$ same information))	0	L21
L20	L19 and @pd > 20070705	0	L20
L19	707/$.ccls. and (("media items" and (automatic$ or dynamic$ same cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries) and (client$ or server$) with (user$ same profile)) and ("user interface" or (user same interface))and (describ$ same information))	2	L19
L18	(715/500.1 |715/513).ccls. and (("media items" and (automatic$ or dynamic$ same cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries) and (client$ or server$) with (user$ same profile)) and ("user interface" or (user same interface)))	0	L18
L17	(709/218 |709/219).ccls. and (("media items" and (automatic$ or dynamic$ same cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries) and (client$ or server$) with (user$ same profile)) and ("user interface" or (user same interface)))	4	L17
L16	707/$.ccls. and (("media items" and (automatic$ or dynamic$ same cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries) and (client$ or server$) with (user$ same profile)) and ("user interface" or (user same interface)))	11	L16
L15	("media items" and (automatic$ or dynamic$ same cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries) and (client$ or server$) with (user$ same profile)) and ("user interface" or (user same interface))	33	L15
L14	("media items" and (cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries) and (client$ or server$) with (user$ same profile)) and ("user interface" or (user same interface))	9	L14
L13	L12 and @pd > 20060929	4	L13
L12	("media items" and (cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries) and (client$ or server$) with (user$ same profile))	17	L12
L11	("media items" and (cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries) and (client$ or server$))	118	L11
L10	("media items" and (cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries)).clm.	1	L10
L9	("media items" and (cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries)).ab.	1	L9
L8	707/$.ccls. and ("media items" and (cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with	64	L8

entry or entries))

L7	707/$.ccls. and ("media items" and (cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media))	56	L7
L6	"media items" and (cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media)	111	L6
L5	"media items" and (cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ same media)	129	L5
L4	"media items" and (cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$)	160	L4
L3	"media items" and (cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information))	160	L3
L2	"media items" and (metadata with (descriptive same information) and (cluster$ adj1 together))	1	L2
L1	"media items" and (metadata with (descriptive same information))	27	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Hit List

First Hit | Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs |
Generate OACS | ·

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 4 of 4 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20060176403 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L25: Entry 1 of 4   File: PGPB   Aug 10, 2006

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20060176403
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE:
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20060176403 A1

TITLE: Distributed software construction for user interfaces

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 10, 2006

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Gritton; Charles W.K.	Sterling	VA	US
Aufderheide; Dave	Germantown	MD	US
Conroy; Kevin	Rockville	MD	US
Goyal; Neel	Rockville	MD	US
Hunleth; Frank A.	Rockville	MD	US
Scheirey; Stephen	Urbana	MD	US
Simpkins; Daniel S.	Bethesda	MD	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 348/581; 345/619, 348/578, 725/37

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D |

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20050146534 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L25: Entry 2 of 4   File: PGPB   Jul 7, 2005

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20050146534
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050146534 A1

TITLE: Systems and methods for interacting with a user interface of a media player

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 7, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY

```
Fong, Jeffrey              Seattle      WA      US
Franklin, David            Seattle      WA      US
Abanami, Thamer            Seattle      WA      US
```

US-CL-CURRENT: 345/619

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| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D
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☐ 3.   Document ID: US 20040233220 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L25: Entry 3 of 4   File: PGPB   Nov 25, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040233220
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040233220 A1

TITLE: Display device

PUBLICATION-DATE: November 25, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Decaux, Jean-Francois	London		GB
Decaux, Jean-Charles	Madrid		ES
Decaux, Jean-Sebastien	Neuilly-Sur-Seine		FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 345/619

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| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D
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☐ 4.   Document ID: US 7216295 B2

L25: Entry 4 of 4   File: USPT   May 8, 2007

US-PAT-NO: 7216295
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 7216295 B2

TITLE: Method of automatic production of image presentations

DATE-ISSUED: May 8, 2007

PRIOR-PUBLICATION:

DOC-ID	DATE
US 20030147465 A1	August 7, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Wu; Jing	Carlingford			AU

Kowald; Julie Rae   Dundas Valley   AU
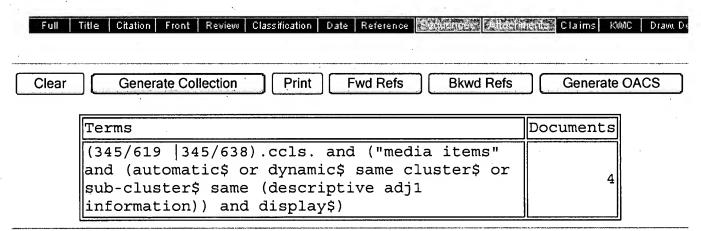Lennon; Alison Joan   Balmain   AU
Lloyd-Jones; Daniel John   Kambah   AU

US-CL-CURRENT: <u>715</u>/<u>517</u>; <u>345</u>/<u>619</u>, <u>348</u>/E5.051, <u>715</u>/<u>730</u>

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D |

| Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS |

Terms	Documents
(345/619 |345/638).ccls. and ("media items" and (automatic$ or dynamic$ same cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information)) and display$)	4

Display Format: -   Change Format

Previous Page   Next Page   Go to Doc#

Hit List

Your wildcard search against 10000 terms has yielded the results below.
                    Your result set for the last L# is incomplete.
The probable cause is use of unlimited truncation. Revise your search strategy to use limited truncation.

[Clear]   [Generate Collection]   [Print]   [Fwd Refs]   [Bkwd Refs]
                              [Generate OACS]

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 4 of 4 returned.

☐   1.   Document ID: US 20070118619 A1
Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.
   L17: Entry 1 of 4   File: PGPB   May 24, 2007

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20070118619
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE:
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20070118619 A1

TITLE: NETWORK MEDIA CHANNELS

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 24, 2007

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Schwesig; Carsten	Tokyo	IL	JP
Sciammarella; Eduardo	Chicago	NH	US
Poisson; John	Hooksett		US
Imaizumi; Ryoichi	Tokyo		JP
Hiraki; Norikazu	Kawasaki-shi		JP

US-CL-CURRENT: <u>709/219</u>

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw D·

☐   2.   Document ID: US 7177881 B2
   L17: Entry 2 of 4   File: USPT   Feb 13, 2007

US-PAT-NO: 7177881
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 7177881 B2

TITLE: Network media channels

DATE-ISSUED: February 13, 2007

PRIOR-PUBLICATION:
DOC-ID   DATE

US 20050010635 A1   January 13, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Schwesig; Carsten	Tokyo	ᴉ		JP
Sciammarella; Eduardo	Chicago	IL		US
Poisson; John	Hooksett	NH		US
Imaizumi; Ryoichi	Tokyo			JP
Hiraki; Norikazu	Kawasaki			JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 707/104.1; 707/10, 709/203, 709/219, 725/55

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw D |

☐ 3.   Document ID: US 6636861 B1

L17: Entry 3 of 4   File: USPT   Oct 21, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6636861
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6636861 B1

TITLE: Real-time database upload with real-time column mapping

DATE-ISSUED: October 21, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Stack; David J.	Cleveland	OH	44113	

US-CL-CURRENT: 707/101; 707/10, 707/204, 707/E17.006, 709/219

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw D |

☐ 4.   Document ID: US 6438579 B1

L17: Entry 4 of 4   File: USPT   Aug 20, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6438579
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6438579 B1

TITLE: Automated content and collaboration-based system and methods for determining and providing content recommendations

DATE-ISSUED: August 20, 2002

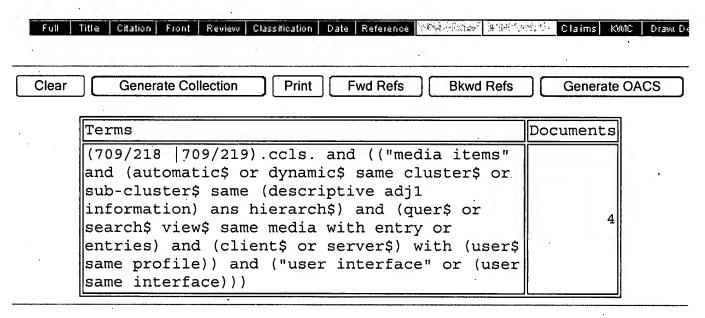INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Hosken; Benjamin E.	Hawthorn			AU

US-CL-CURRENT: <u>709/203</u>; <u>707/10</u>, <u>707/2</u>, <u>707/3</u>, <u>707/5</u>, <u>707/E17.109</u>, <u>709/202</u>, <u>709/217</u>, <u>709/218</u>, <u>709/219</u>, <u>709/224</u>, <u>709/229</u>

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | ▓▓▓▓▓ | ▓▓▓▓▓ | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

| Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS |

Terms	Documents
(709/218 |709/219).ccls. and (("media items" and (automatic$ or dynamic$ same cluster$ or sub-cluster$ same (descriptive adj1 information) ans hierarch$) and (quer$ or search$ view$ same media with entry or entries) and (client$ or server$) with (user$ same profile)) and ("user interface" or (user same interface)))	4

Display Format: - _____ | Change Format |

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☐ [Generate Collection   ] [Print]

L17: Entry 2 of 4   File: USPT   Feb 13, 2007

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 7177881 B2
TITLE: Network media channels

PRIOR-PUBLICATION:
DOC-ID   DATE
US 20050010635 A1   January 13, 2005

Description Paragraph (17):
Another mobile phone 135 (e.g., a cellular phone including a video display) used by
a user Y is a subscribing client. Y has previously subscribed to the X's Life
channel. Y has programmed his phone 135 to periodically check the notification page
for his subscribed channels, including the X's Life channel. Y's phone 135 accesses
the notification page for the X's Life channel through a request to the server 115.
Y's phone 135 receives the notification page and recognizes that a new media file
has been added to the X's Life channel. Y has also programmed his phone 135 to
automatically download new media files found on notification pages for his
subscribed channels, so the phone 135 begins downloading the new Friday Night media
file 140. After Y's phone 135 has completed downloading the new Friday Night media
file, the phone 135 notifies Y that new media is available for one of Y's
subscribed channels. Y accesses the network media channel browsing function of his
phone 135 and the phone 135 presents media files from three of Y's subscribed
channels, including the X's Life channel. Y selects the Friday Night media file
from the X's Life channel and enjoys the audio and video presented by Y's phone 135
from the file.

Description Paragraph (29):
In FIG. 3, the publishing client 300 includes a media capture component 305, a
display 310, a user interface 315, a control component 320, storage 325, and a
network interface 330. These components are interconnected, and though the
interconnections are omitted from FIG. 3, the interconnections should be readily
appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art.

Description Paragraph (32):
The user interface 315 includes one or more user input and output devices for a
user to interact with and input commands into the publishing client 300. Examples
of user input devices include, but are not limited to, a keypad, a button, a
switch, a joystick, a touchscreen, and a microphone. Examples of user output
devices include, but are not limited to, an LED and a speaker. In addition, one or
more user input devices can also be used as a media capture device, such as a
microphone, or as a display, such as a touchscreen.

Description Paragraph (34):
The capture component 335 controls capturing media data using the media capture
component 305. The store component 340 controls storing data and managing stored
data in the storage 325. As described below, media data is stored in media files.
The publish component 345 controls publishing media data to a server through the
network interface 330. The publish component 345 maintains information indicating
the currently selected publishing channel. The publishing channel is the network
media channel to which a media file is to be published. The user can change the

selected publishing channel through the display 310 and <u>user interface</u> 315. The edit component 350 controls editing captured media data using the display 310 and <u>user interface</u> 315. Editing media data includes changing the media data or adding non-destructive changes to the media data. Examples of media data editing include, but are not limited to, cropping, re-sizing, applying or changing colors, applying visual or audio filters, adjusting volume or tone, and changing the storage format of the media data (e.g., from JPEG to GIF). The annotate component 355 controls adding annotations to media data using the display 310 and the <u>user interface</u> 315. Examples of annotations include, but are not limited to, text comments, titles, audio comments, and visual marks added to an image. The metadata component 360 controls generating metadata and adding metadata to media data. Metadata can include many types of data, such as to assist in processing and organizing the media data. Examples of metadata include, but are limited to, timestamps (e.g., from a clock of the publishing client), keywords., author information, authorization information (e.g., an access code or password), subject information, location information (e.g., GPS information), and network media channel information (e.g., indicating the publishing channel). The metadata component 360 generates metadata using status components and data and can also receive metadata from a <u>user,</u> another component of the publishing <u>client</u> 300, or an external device. In one implementation, the publishing <u>client</u> maintains a <u>user profile</u> to provide metadata for media files created by the <u>user</u>. The metadata component 360 adds the metadata to the media file storing the media data. In one implementation, the metadata for a media file to be published includes at a minimum a timestamp and network media channel indicator to identify to which channel the media file is to be published.

<u>Description Paragraph</u> (37):
In FIG. 4, the subscribing client 400 includes a display 405, a <u>user interface</u> 410, a control component 415, storage 420, and a network <u>interface</u> 425. As in FIG. 3, these components are interconnected, and though the interconnections are omitted from FIG. 4, the interconnections should be readily appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art. In addition, the display 405, <u>user interface,</u> 410, storage 420, and network <u>interface</u> 425 in the subscribing client 400 are substantially similar to those in the publishing client 300, as described above.

<u>Description Paragraph</u> (39):
The subscribe component 430 controls subscribing to network media channels by the subscribing client 400. The subscribe component 430 creates requests to subscribe to send to the appropriate server and also manages to which channels the subscribing client 400 is subscribed. In one implementation, the subscribe component 430 also manages authorizations for the subscribing client to subscribe to restricted network media channels (e.g., channels that require a password to subscribe). The notify component 435 controls requesting and receiving notifications of updates to channels to which the <u>user</u> has subscribed. As described below, in one implementation, the subscribing client 400 accesses a notification page from the server to determine what updates, if any, are available for a channel. The download component 440 controls requesting and receiving media files from a server. The download component 440 requests media files according to notifications received for a subscribed network media channel. The store component 445 controls storing data and managing stored data in the storage 420. The present component 450 controls presenting downloaded media data to a <u>user</u> through the display 405 and <u>user interface</u> 410. The present component 450 can cause the display and <u>user interface</u> to present one or more media files from each of two or more network media channels. For example, in one implementation, the present component 450 displays the media files for two network media channels as two horizontal bars of images, in time order, one bar above the other. The edit component 455, the annotate component 460 and the metadata component 465 operate similarly to the corresponding components in the publishing component 300, as described above. The edit component 455 controls editing downloaded media data using the display 405 and <u>user interface</u> 410. The annotate component 460 controls adding annotations to media data using the display 405 and the <u>user interface</u> 410. The metadata component 360

controls generating metadata and adding metadata to media data.

Description Paragraph (40):
The filter component 470 controls creating a filter channel at a server. As
described below, a filter channel is a collection of media files from one or more
target network media channels selected according to a filter query having one or
more filter terms or criteria. Using input from the user, the filter component 470
builds the filter profile indicating the filter target channels and the filter
query and provides the filter profile to the server. The server builds the filter
channel as a new network media channel, where all the media data is extracted from
other channels. As a result, other users can subscribe to the new filter channel,
treating it as a normal channel. In another implementation, a publishing client
also has a filter component to create filter channels.

Description Paragraph (51):
The filter manager 555 manages any filter channels that have been established by
subscribing clients. As discussed above, filter channel is a collection of media
files from one or more target network media channels selected according to a filter
query having one or more filter terms or criteria. The filter manager 555 stores
the filter profile for the filter channel and extracts media files according to the
filter profile. The filter manager 555 allows subscribing clients to subscribe to
the filter channel as well.

Description Paragraph (57):
The publishing client modifies the media file, block 615. The publishing client
adds metadata to the media file indicating the author, the time the media data was
captured, and the publishing channel (i.e., the network media channel to which the
media file is to be published). The publishing client can query the user for
additional information as appropriate, such as to select a channel for publishing.
Other implementations provide more or less metadata, and can also allow a user to
select what metadata to include. Examples of metadata include, but are not limited
to, time information, publishing channel information (e.g., to what network media
channel the media file is to be published), keywords, author information, user
information (e.g., personal characteristics of the user such as height, blood type,
age, or mood), title, capturing device, publishing device, location, event
information, a hierarchical class (e.g., indicating to which category among a group
of externally defined categories the media file belongs), links to other media
files or network resources (e.g., a URL), a link to another network media channel,
and associated channel information (e.g., indicating with which other channels the
media file is associated, or with which other channels the publishing channel is
associated). In one implementation, information describing the layout and
presentation of a media file in the channel can also be added as metadata.

Description Paragraph (63):
The subscribing client receives a media file according to the notification, block
715. The subscribing client requests the updated or new media file(s) from the
server and the server sends the media file(s) to the subscribing client. In one
implementation, the subscribing client downloads media files from the server as a
background process while performing other tasks. In another implementation, the
subscribing client requests that the media file be sent to another storage location
or device as well as or instead of the subscribing client. In another
implementation, the server automatically sends new media files to a subscribing
client (e.g., in a push model), such as along with the notification or after
receiving confirmation that the notification was received.

Description Paragraph (65):
The subscribing client presents the media data of the media file to a user, block
725. The subscribing client presents the media data of the new media file along
with media data from other older media files in the subscribed channel (e.g., media
files previously downloaded and stored). In one implementation, the media data for

each file is presented as an item in a horizontal row of images or items in time order, with the most recently published item at the left. The user selects one of the items to activate or play the media data for the item (e.g., to view and hear a video clip). In one implementation, the subscribing client presents media data from two or more network media channels at the same time, such as using respective horizontal rows of images. In one implementation, the subscribing client presents one media file at a time, in order of ascending time. In another implementation, the user can change the presentation of media data. The user can set the layout and ordering of items from the subscribed channel. For example, rather than a horizontal row of items in time order, the user can select to have the media items arranged by title in a three-dimensional pyramid formation. In another example, the subscribing client supports a search function for finding media files, such as by keyword or author. In one implementation, information describing the layout and presentation is added as metadata to a media file when modifying a file.

Description Paragraph (77):
The server sends the media file to a subscribing client, block 835. The server receives a request from a subscribing client that is a subscriber to the network media channel. In another implementation, the server automatically sends new media files to a subscribing client (e.g., in a push model), such as along with the notification or after receiving confirmation that the notification was received. In one implementation, the server provides transcoding to match the subscribing client. The server determines the type of platform of the subscribing client and the format that the subscribing client is requesting. In one implementation, the subscribing client provides the platform information in the initial subscription request and provides the format information in the request for the media file. If the stored media file does not match the platform and format for the subscribing client, the server transcodes the media file to match the client. In another implementation, the server stores the media files in multiple formats for multiple platforms, or caches the results of transcoding. In another implementation, the server streams media data to the subscribing client rather than sending the media file as a whole. In yet another implementation, the server provides to the subscribing client a link to the media file to be accessed later.

Description Paragraph (84):
FIG. 10 shows a flowchart 1000 of one implementation of providing a filter channel using a server and a subscribing client interconnected by a network, such as the server 215 and subscribing client 220 interconnected by the network 205 shown in FIG. 2. As discussed above, a filter channel is a special type of network media channel that is a composite of media files extracted from one or more other network media channels. The filter channel extracts media files from these target network media channels according to a filter query including one or more filter terms. Accordingly, in one aspect, a filter channel is similar to a persistent search applied repeatedly to the target channels. Examples of filter terms include, but are not limited to, data stored in the metadata of media files such as keywords or time, and attributes of the media files such as type, format, or size. If the filter query does not have any filter terms, the filter channel extracts all of the media files from the target channels, forming a composite channel or a type of group channel. In another implementation, the target channels are also defined by a filter query.

Description Paragraph (86):
A subscribing client builds a filter profile for a new filter channel, block 1005. A filter profile indicates one or more target network media channels and a filter query including zero or more filter terms. The target network media channels are network media channels accessible to the subscribing client (e.g., channels to which the subscribing client has authorization to subscribe).

Description Paragraph (88):
The server creates the filter channel and extracts from each of the target channels

any media files that match the filter <u>query</u> of the filter channel, block 1015.
Before building the new filter channel, the server verifies the filter request is
proper (e.g., for syntax and authorization). The server searches among the media
files of each target channel for media files that match the filter <u>query,</u> and
extracts any media files that match the filter <u>query</u>. The server makes copies of or
references to the extracted files, and so the extraction does not affect the target
channels and the extracted media files themselves. The server treats the extracted
media files similarly to media files to be published to a normal network media
channel.

<u>Description Paragraph</u> (89):
The server opens access to the filter channel and publishes the media files of the
filter channel, block 1020. The server accepts subscription requests for the filter
channel and provides notifications for updates to the filter channel (where updates
to the filter channel include media files published to target channels and that
match the filter <u>query</u>). Periodically, the server updates the media files included
in the filter channel. Alternatively, the server updates the filter channel
whenever one of the target channels of the filter channel is updated.

<u>Description Paragraph</u> (90):
In an alternative implementation, a filter channel, or another type of filter
channel, is managed by the subscribing client rather than the server. In this case,
the subscribing client does not submit the filter profile to the server. The
subscribing client applies the filter profile to the network media channels already
being supplied to the subscribing client as a subscriber. The subscribing client
then designates some or all of the received channels as target channels and applies
a filter <u>query</u> to the target channels. In one implementation, the subscribing
client then re-publishes the <u>media items</u> in the filter channel to a server as a
normal channel.

<u>Current US Cross Reference Classification</u> (3):
<u>709/219</u>

CLAIMS:

19. A method of providing a network media channel, comprising: subscribing to said
network media channel with a server through a network; wherein said network media
channel is a filter channel including any media files that match a filter <u>query</u>
extracted from one or more target media network channels, and said filter channel
indicates said filter <u>query</u> and said one or more target media network channels;
requesting a notification of an update to said network media channel from said
server through said network, wherein said notification is requested by a portable
media browsing device subscribing to said network media channel; receiving said
notification of said update to said network media channel from said server through
said network; and receiving a media file corresponding to said update of said
network media channel at said portable media browsing device from said server
through said network.

28. The method of claim 19, further comprising: sending a filter request to said
server through said network indicating one or more target media network channels
and a filter <u>query</u> including one or more filter terms, wherein said filter requests
indicates a filter channel to include any media files that match said filter <u>query</u>
extracted from said one or more target media network channels; receiving said media
file from said server through said network as one of said extracted media files of
said filter channel.

41. The method of claim 31, further comprising: receiving a filter request from
said subscriber client indicating one or more target media network channels and a
filter <u>query</u> including one or more filter terms; generating a filter channel by
extracting any media files that match said filter <u>query</u> from said one or more

target media network channels, such that said filter channel includes said
extracted media files and said extracted media files includes said media file
received from said publishing client; sending said extracted media files to said
subscriber client as said filter channel.

48. The system of claim 47, wherein: said server also includes a filter channel
manager for managing one or more filter channels, each indicating a respective
filter query and a respective group of one or more target network media channels
such that a filter channel includes media files matching the filter query of the
filter channel extracted from the target network media files of the filter channel.

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Relevance scale ☐ ▭ ▬ ■ ■

1 <u>Understanding users and usage patterns: Patterns of media use in an activity-centric collaborative environment</u>
David R. Millen, Michael J. Muller, Werner Geyer, Eric Wilcox, Beth Brownholtz
April 2005 **Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on Human factors in computing systems CHI '05**
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: 🗎 <u>pdf(358.38 KB)</u>   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>index terms</u>

This paper describes a new collaboration technology that is based on the support of lightweight, informally structured, opportunistic activities featuring heterogeneous threads of shared items with dynamic membership. We introduce our design concepts, and we provide a detailed analysis of user behavior during a five month field study. We present the *patterns of media* use that we observed, using a variety of analytical methods including thread clustering and analysis. Major findings includ ...

Keywords: CSCW, activity-cen-tric collaboration, computer-mediated communication, synchronous/asynchronous collaboration, user study

2 <u>Hypermedia semantics: Finding the story: broader applicability of semantics and discourse for hypermedia generation</u>
Lloyd Rutledge, Martin Alberink, Rogier Brussee, Stanislav Pokraev, William van Dieten, Mettina Veenstra
August 2003 **Proceedings of the fourteenth ACM conference on Hypertext and hypermedia HYPERTEXT '03**
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: 🗎 <u>pdf(396.48 KB)</u>   Additional Information: <u>full citation</u>, <u>abstract</u>, <u>references</u>, <u>citings</u>, <u>index terms</u>

Generating hypermedia presentations requires processing constituent material into coherent, unified presentations. One large challenge is creating a generic process for producing hypermedia presentations from the semantics of potentially unfamiliar , domains. The resulting presentations must both respect the underlying semantics and appear as coherent, plausible and, if possible, pleasant to the user. Among the related unsolved problems is the inclusion of discourse knowledge in the generation pro ...

Keywords: RDF, SMIL, clustering, concept lattices, discourse, hypermedia, narrative, semantics

3 Document presentation: Generative semantic clustering in spatial hypertext

Andruid Kerne, Eunyee Koh, Vikram Sundaram, J. Michael Mistrot

November 2005 **Proceedings of the 2005 ACM symposium on Document engineering DocEng '05**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(701.39 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

This paper presents an iterative method for generative semantic clustering of related information elements in spatial hypertext documents. The goal is to automatically organize them in ways that are meaningful to the user. We consider a process in which elements are gradually added to a spatial hypertext. The method for generating meaningful layout is based on a quantitative model that measures and represents the mutual relatedness between each new element and those already in the document. The ...

Keywords: clustering, collections, document layout, generative hypermedia, information triage, mixed-initiatives, spatial hypertext

4 Oral session 2: annotation, summarization and visualization: Generating summaries and visualization for large collections of geo-referenced photographs

Alexandar Jaffe, Mor Naaman, Tamir Tassa, Marc Davis

October 2006 **Proceedings of the 8th ACM international workshop on Multimedia information retrieval MIR '06**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(7.87 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

We describe a framework for automatically selecting a summary set of photos from a large collection of geo-referenced photographs. Such large collections are inherently difficult to browse, and become excessively so as they grow in size, making summaries an important tool in rendering these collections accessible. Our summary algorithm is based on spa-tial patterns in photo sets, as well as textual-topical patterns and user (photographer) identity cues. The algorithm can be expanded to support s ...

Keywords: clustering, collection visualization, geo-referenced photos, image search, photo collections, summarization

5 Managing images: Geographic location tags on digital images

Kentaro Toyama, Ron Logan, Asta Roseway

November 2003 **Proceedings of the eleventh ACM international conference on Multimedia MULTIMEDIA '03**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.97 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

We describe an end-to-end system that capitalizes on geographic location tags for digital photographs. The World Wide Media eXchange (WWMX) database indexes large collections of image media by several pieces of metadata including timestamp, owner, and critically, location stamp. The location where a photo was shot is important because it says much about its semantic content, while being relatively easy to acquire, index, and search.The process of building, browsing, and writing applications for ...

Keywords: GIS, digital photography, geographic interfaces, image databases

6 Image Retrieval from the World Wide Web: Issues, Techniques, and Systems

M. L. Kherfi, D. Ziou, A. Bernardi
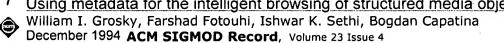March 2004 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 36 Issue 1
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(294.13 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

With the explosive growth of the World Wide Web, the public is gaining access to massive amounts of information. However, locating needed and relevant information remains a difficult task, whether the information is textual or visual. Text search engines have existed for some years now and have achieved a certain degree of success. However, despite the large number of images available on the Web, image search engines are still rare. In this article, we show that in order to allow people to profi ...

Keywords: Image-retrieval, World Wide Web, crawling, feature extraction and selection, indexing, relevance feedback, search, similarity

7 Using metadata for the intelligent browsing of structured media objects

William I. Grosky, Farshad Fotouhi, Ishwar K. Sethi, Bogdan Capatina
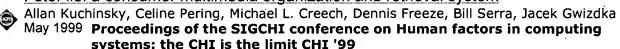December 1994 **ACM SIGMOD Record**, Volume 23 Issue 4
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(760.29 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, citings, index terms

Interacting with a multimedia information system is different from interacting with a standard text-based information system. In this paper, we present the design of a system called *Content-Based Hypermedia (CBH)*, which allows a user to utilize metadata to intelligently browse through a collection of media objects. We describe the approach we use to model data in order to make it browsable, explore our approach to browsing, which we call *metadata mediated browsing*, indicate how met ....

8 FotoFile: a consumer multimedia organization and retrieval system

Allan Kuchinsky, Celine Pering, Michael L. Creech, Dennis Freeze, Bill Serra, Jacek Gwizdka
May 1999 **Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on Human factors in computing systems: the CHI is the limit CHI '99**
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.92 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

FotoFile is an experimental system for multimedia organization and retrieval, based upon the design goal of making multimedia content accessible to non-expert users. Search and retrieval are done in terms that are natural to the task. The system blends human and automatic annotation methods. It extends textual search, browsing, and retrieval technologies to support multimedia data types.

Keywords: browsing, content-based indexing and retrieval, digital video, information organization, media objects, metadata, multimedia computing, retrieval, visualization

9 Semantic clustering and querying on heterogeneous features for visual data

Gholamhosein Sheikholeslami, Wendy Chang, Aidong Zhang
September 1998 **Proceedings of the sixth ACM international conference on Multimedia MULTIMEDIA '98**

Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(1.37 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, references, citings, index terms

10 Query processing in a multimedia document system
Elisa Bertino, Fausto Rabbiti, Simon Gibbs
January 1988 **ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS)**, Volume 6 Issue 1
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(2.94 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms, review

Query processing in a multimedia document system is described. Multimedia documents are information objects containing formatted data, text, image, graphics, and voice. The query language is based on a conceptual document model that allows the users to formulate queries on both document content and structure. The architecture of the system is outlined, with focus on the storage organization in which both optical and magnetic devices can coexist. Query processing and the different strategies ...

11 Asynchronous information space analysis architecture using content and structure-based service brokering
Ke-Thia Yao, In-Young Ko, Ragy Eleish, Robert Neches
June 2000 **Proceedings of the fifth ACM conference on Digital libraries DL '00**
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(470.15 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

Our project focuses on rapid formation and utilization of custom collections of information for groups focused on high-paced tasks. Assembling such collections, as well as organizing and analyzing the documents within them, is a complex and sophisticated task. It requires understanding what information management services and tools are provided by the system, when they appropriate to use, and how those services can be composed together to perform more complex analyses. This paper describes ...

Keywords: asynchronous service access, component architecture, content and structure, data-driven brokering, information analysis, information management, metadata

12 Fast detection of communication patterns in distributed executions
Thomas Kunz, Michiel F. H. Seuren
November 1997 **Proceedings of the 1997 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Collaborative research CASCON '97**
Publisher: IBM Press
Full text available: pdf(4.21 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Understanding distributed applications is a tedious and difficult task. Visualizations based on process-time diagrams are often used to obtain a better understanding of the execution of the application. The visualization tool we use is Poet, an event tracer developed at the University of Waterloo. However, these diagrams are often very complex and do not provide the user with the desired overview of the application. In our experience, such tools display repeated occurrences of non-trivial commun ...

13 Technical papers: CRUSH: controlled, scalable, decentralized placement of replicated data
Sage A. Weil, Scott A. Brandt, Ethan L. Miller, Carlos Maltzahn
November 2006 **Proceedings of the 2006 ACM/IEEE conference on Supercomputing SC '06**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(245.36 KB)
html(2.22 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Emerging large-scale distributed storage systems are faced with the task of distributing petabytes of data among tens or hundreds of thousands of storage devices. Such systems must evenly distribute data and workload to efficiently utilize available resources and maximize system performance, while facilitating system growth and managing hardware failures. We have developed CRUSH, a scalable pseudorandom data distribution function designed for distributed object-based storage systems that efficie ...

14 Poster: The semantic logger: supporting service building from personal context   ▬

Mischa M Tuffield, Antonis Loizou, David Dupplaw

October 2006 **Proceedings of the 3rd ACM workshop on Continuous archival and retrieval of personal experences CARPE '06**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(216.00 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

The Semantic Logger[1] (SL) is presented as a system for the importing, housing, and exploiting of personal information. The system has been implemented using a number of Semantic Web enabling technologies, and attempts to store the information in a manner adhering to as many W3C recommendations as possible. The Semantic Logger's utility is grounded in two context-based applications, namely a recommender system, and a photo-annotation tool.

Keywords: context, lifelogs, memories for life, multimedia, ontologies, photo annotation, recommender systems, semantic logging, semantic web

15 Metadata for mixed-media access   ▬

Francine Chen, Marti Hearst, Julian Kupiec, Jan Pedersen, Lynn Wilcox

December 1994 **ACM SIGMOD Record**, Volume 23 Issue 4

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(837.77 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, citings, index terms

In this paper, we discuss *mixed-media access*, an information access paradigm for multimedia data in which the media type of a query may differ from that of the data. The types of media considered in this paper are speech, images of text, and full-length text. Some examples of metadata for mixed-media access are locations of keywords in speech and images, identification of speakers, locations of emphasized regions in speech, and locations of topic boundaries in text. Algorithms for automat ...

16 Query evaluation techniques for large databases   ▬

Goetz Graefe

June 1993 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 25 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(9.37 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms, review

Database management systems will continue to manage large data volumes. Thus, efficient algorithms for accessing and manipulating large sets and sequences will be required to provide acceptable performance. The advent of object-oriented and extensible database systems will not solve this problem. On the contrary, modern data models exacerbate the problem: In order to manipulate large sets of complex objects as efficiently as today's database systems manipulate simple records, query-processi ...

Keywords: complex query evaluation plans, dynamic query evaluation plans, extensible

database systems, iterators, object-oriented database systems, operator model of parallelization, parallel algorithms, relational database systems, set-matching algorithms, sort-hash duality

17 Video demonstration session: Mobile media metadata: metadata creation system for mobile images
Marc Davis
October 2004 **Proceedings of the 12th annual ACM international conference on Multimedia MULTIMEDIA '04**
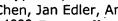**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(309.37 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

In the 2003, more camera phones were sold worldwide than digital cameras. With this new platform, we can leverage regularities in the spatio-temporal context and social community of media capture and use to infer media content. We created and deployed a "Mobile Media Metadata" (MMM) prototype on Nokia 3650 camera phones with 55 users that uses "context-to-content" inferencing, a shared metadata ontology, and user interaction at the point of capture to effectively infer media content annotatio ...

Keywords: content-based image retrieval, context-to-content inference, contextual metadata, location-based services, mobile camera phones, wireless multimedia applications

18 A prototype implementation of archival Intermemory
Yuan Chen, Jan Edler, Andrew Goldberg, Allan Gottlieb, Sumeet Sobti, Peter Yianilos
August 1999 **Proceedings of the fourth ACM conference on Digital libraries DL '99**
Publisher: ACM Press
Full text available: pdf(287.78 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, references, citings, index terms

Keywords: Internet, archival storage, digital libraries, distributed algorithms, distributed redundant databases, electronic publishing, erasure-resilient codes, information, self-maintenance

19 Content 6: multimodal processing: Automatic discovery of query-class-dependent models for multimodal search
Lyndon S. Kennedy, Apostol (Paul) Natsev, Shih-Fu Chang
November 2005 **Proceedings of the 13th annual ACM international conference on Multimedia MULTIMEDIA '05**
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.18 MB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms

We develop a framework for the automatic discovery of query classes for query-class-dependent search models in multimodal retrieval. The framework automatically discovers useful query classes by clustering queries in a training set according to the performance of various unimodal search methods, yielding classes of queries which have similar fusion strategies for the combination of unimodal components for multimodal search. We further combine these performance features with the semantic features ...

Keywords: multimodal fusion, query-class-dependent models, video search

20 An analysis of XML database solutions for the management of MPEG-7 media descriptions
Utz Westermann, Wolfgang Klas
December 2003 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 35 Issue 4
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(448.76 KB)   Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, citings, index terms, review

MPEG-7 constitutes a promising standard for the description of multimedia content. It can be expected that a lot of applications based on MPEG-7 media descriptions will be set up in the near future. Therefore, means for the adequate management of large amounts of MPEG-7-compliant media descriptions are certainly desirable. Essentially, MPEG-7 media descriptions are XML documents following media description schemes defined with a variant of XML Schema. Thus, it is reasonable to investigate curren ...

Keywords: MPEG-7, XML database systems, multimedia databases

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